# REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDE BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY CRYPTORHYNCHIDES. 

by Arthur M. Lea.

## Part V.

This part deals with the genus Cryptorhynchus and some of the allied genera; of these 34 genera and 93 species have been described and tabulations of the genera and species have been prepared, but as the whole is too lengthy for publication in one part only a portion of the genera and species are now described, and the tabulation of the genera is withheld till the whole of the section is completed.

## Genus Cryptorhynchus, Illiger.

Illig. Magaz. vi. p. 330; Schönherr, Gen. Sp. Curc. iv. p. 47, No. 304; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. viii. p. 121.

Head of moderate size, convex, not concealed. Eyes moderately large, ovate, separation less than width of rostrum, moderately coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and not very thin, distinctly curved. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; two basal joints of the latter moderately long; club elliptic-ovate. Prothorax transverse, sides rounded, base feebly bisinuate, constriction feeble; ocular lobes obtuse. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong-cordate, wider than prothorax, each rounded at base. Pectoral canal deep and rather narrow, terminated between intermediate coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle feebly raised, V-shaped, walls thin; feebly cavernous. Metasternum not much shorter than the following segment; episterna distinct and rather wide. Basal segment of abdomen shorter than the two following combined, intercoxal process
rather narrow; 2nd just perceptibly longer than 3rd or 4th and (like them) drawn slightly backwards at the sides. Legs rather short and stout; femora very feebly grooved, dentate, posterior not passing elytra; tibiæ feebly compressed, straight except at extreme base; tarsi slightly shorter than tibir, 1st and 4th joints equal, 3rd wide and deeply bilobed. Oblong-elliptic, convex, squamose, winged.

The above diagnosis is drawn up from European specimens of the typical C. Lapathi, and with which the two species described below are decidedly congeneric. Of the sixteen species referred to Cryptorhynchus and standing* under that name in Masters' 'Catalogue' I am unacquainted with australis, corosus, teter, longimanus, moestus and solidus, in all six species. Some of these six species may belong to Cryptorhynchus, but the genus of each one of them is very doubtful. Of the others stigmuticus is a true Cryptorhynchus and is redescribed below; lithodermus and succisus belong to Poropterus; ephippiger to Camptorrhinus, albicollis to Metyrus, cariosus to Exithius, femoralis to Amydula, sirius and antares to a new genus, and infulatus also to a new genus.

Elytra with six spots at summit of posterior declivity.... stigmaticus, Pasc. Elytra fasciate at summit of declivity. cerus, n.sp.

Cryptorhynchus stigmaticus, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. No. 5550.
Brownish-black, antennæ dull red. Rather sparsely clothed (except on scutellum, where the clothing is dense and rather pale) with small scales varying from a dingy whitish-grey to brown, each elytron with three small spots about summit of posterior declivity, the median ones slightly anterior to the two lateral ones and which are on the 3 rd and 5 th interstices. Under surface with not very sparse whitish scales; legs with thin whitish scales, denser at apex of tibiæ than elsewhere. Head with sparse scales, thin in front, rounded behind; sides (behind antennæ) and base of rostrum with thin scales.

[^0]Head with not very dense punctures. Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides scarcely visibly incurved to middle; basal third rather strongly punctate, sides elsewhere moderately strongly punctate. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum: 1st joint of funicle stouter and slightly shorter than 2 nd . Prothorax rather strongly transverse, apex less than half the width of base; with a dense slightly shining seta bearing granules, becoming veryindistinct anteriorly; with a narrow and distinct but not quite continuous median carina. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax; with series of large punctures, each of which is deep only in its middle; interstices rather densely granulate, the alternate ones scarcely visibly raised above but with denser granules than the others. Under surface indistinctly punctate. Femora thin and very feebly dentate. Length 9 , rostrum 3 ; width $4 \frac{3}{4}$; variation in length $8-9 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-" Queensland " (Pascoe), Rockhampton (Macleay Mus.), Upper Endeavour River (Mr. C. French).

## Cryptorhynchus verus, n.sp.

Brownish-black, antennæ dull red. Moderately densely clothed with scales mostly of an ochreous-fawn, but varying from white to brown; scutellum with dense whitish scales; elytra with an irregular whitish fascia at summit of posterior declivity. Under surface with rounded scales varying from white to fawn; legs with whitish scales. Head, base and sides of rostrum with ochreous-fawn scales.

Herd with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather wide, feebly curved and scarcely the length of prothorax; basal third coarsely punctate, elsewhere shining and (except at sides) very lightly punctate. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; lst joint of funicle slightly longer than 2nd. Prothorax lightly transverse, apex more than half the width of base; granules rather less numerous and the setr less distinct than in C.stigmaticus; median carina continuous to base and almost to apex. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax; with series of rather large punctures; alternate interstices feebly raised and all with
series of very obtuse granules. Under surface with more distinct punctures than in C. stigmaticus; the femora stouter but just as feebly dentate. Length $8 \frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2 \frac{1}{2}$; width 4 ; variation in length 8-9 mm.

Hab.-Australia (Herr J. Faust) ; N.W. Australia (Mr. G. Masters)—Q.: Cairns (Macleay Mus.).

Close to the preceding species, but considerably narrower, the rostrum shorter and wider and the two basal joints of the funicle differently proportioned. The granules also are different, especially on the elytra. The clothing is much the same except that it is denser and that the elytra are supplied with a fascia instead of six spots at the summit of the posterior declivity.

## Genus Tyrteosus, Pascoe.

Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 479.
Head convex, ocular fovea indistinct. Eyes subtriangular, rather large, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather long and thin, but sometimes comparatively short and stout, distinctly curved. Antennce moderately stout; scape usually inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, shorter than funicle; 1st joint of funicle stout but moderately long; club ovate. Prothorax subconical, constriction feeble, sides rounded, base sinuate, ocular lobes prominent. Scutellum subtriangular or subquadrate. Elytra more than twice the length of prothorax and usually distinctly wider at base, cordate or oblong-cordate. Pectoral canal deep and narrow, terminated between four anterior coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle moderately raised, either semicircular or shaped like a short Y, rather narrow at base, emargination usually distinctly transverse; cavernous. Metasternum subequal in length to the following segment; episterna rather wide. Abdomen with straight distinct sutures; 1st segment large, intercoxal process rather narrow, 3rd and 4 th conjoined as long as or slightly longer than 2nd or 5th. Legs moderately long; femora rather stout, dentate (but occasionally edentate), with a more or less distinct lateral groove to receive tibiæ, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ short, grooved their entire length, the grooves less
distinct on the anterior pair, usually slightly curved; tarsi rather short, claw-joint elongate. Elliptic or elliptic-ovate, convex, striate, moderately squamose, winged.

This genus is very close to Cryptorhynchus; compared with the typical C. Lapathi it differs in having the mesosternal receptacle raised in front and much more cavernous, the prothorax more decidedly bisinuate at the base, the tibiæ sulcate-striate or punctate and the clothing never fasciculate. The two genera, however, are remarkably close, but it appears to be as well not to degrade Tyrtcoosus into a section of Cryptorhynchus, as the latter is in anything but a satisfactory state.

The majority of the species occur in Australia or Tasmania, but several are recorded from New Guinea. All are arboreal and very homogeneous in their general appearance. The sexual characters are either very slight or else are so strongly marked as to cause the sexes to appear as distinct species. I believe, however, that they are very slight. The ciliation of the ocular lobes in all the species is dense, very short and silvery, and appears as a white rim when the head is removed; with head in position it is traceable only with extreme difficulty. It has not been made use of here.

## Femora edentate.

Elytral interstices impunctate..
Elytral interstices densely punctate.
Elytral interstices divided into squares each containing a puncture.
Anterior femora edentate. Femora dentate.

Punctures of metasternal episterna continuous throughout.
Sutural interstices each with a row of rather large punctures.
Interstices regular.
Each of 3rd and 4th abdominal segments with with one row of punctures in middle. Rostrum with strong punctures at base only. Funicle with 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd
inermis, n.sp.
crassirostris, n.sp.
quadratolineatus, n.sp. urens, n.sp.
imitator, n.sp.
incallidus, Pasc.
Funicle with 1st joint slightly shorterthan 2nd
castor, n.sp.Rostrum with distinct punctures throughout

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dolosus, n.sp.
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    carinatus, n.sp.
    Prothorax very distinctly carinate
    Prothorax feebly carinate.
        Elytra slightly and not suddenly wider
            than prothorax.
        Elytra distinctly and suddenly wider.
        Elytra densely clothed with brick-red
            scales
                es...... ................................
            Elytra much less densely clothed
                            aterarius, n.sp.
    pollux, n.sp.
Punctures of metasternal episterna not continuous
throughout.
Each of the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments
with one row of punctures in middle.
Prothorax comparatively small and feebly
transverse
..........................................
microthorax, Pasc.
Prothorax larger and more distinctly trans-
verse.
Antennæ almost black.
corpulentus, n.sp.
Antennæ red.
Head impressed behind each eye.
$\qquad$
vetustus, Pasc.
Head not so impressed.
Each of the 3rd and 4th abdominal
segments with irregular punctures
and elongate scales.
These segments with regular punctures
and rounded scales
Each of the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments
with two rows of punctures or densely
punctate.
Funicle with 1st joint slightly shorter than 2nd
Funicle with 1st joint the length of or slightly
longer than 2 nd .
Eyes separated almost the width of rostrum
at base.
Elytra (viewed in profile) perfectly flat at
base
.................................................
Elytra distinctly convex from base.
cquus, n.sp.
biseriatus, n.sp.
amulus, n.sp.
amulus, n.sp.
cinerascens, n.sp.

| Eyes separated considerably less than width of rostrum at base. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Femora feebly dentate. | assimilis, n.sp. |
| Femora strongly dentate. |  |
| Elytral interstices with punctures along middle........ ......... .................. | pardalis, Pasc. |
| Elytral interstices without such punctures.. | religiosus, n.sp |

Tyrteosus microthorax, Pase.; l.c. No. 5557.
Black; antennæ and claws dull piceous-red. Rather unevenly clothed with scales of varying shades of brown and yellow; varying in shape from short, quadrate or spatulate, to elongate sete. Head with pale brown scales at base of rostrum and behind eyes; prothorax with pale brown setose scales and a few shorter and almost white at sides; disc with three feeble longitudinal stripes of setose scales; scutellum with brownish scales; elytra with rather small scales, a large very irregular patch of pale yellowish scales near the sides and extending obliquely backwards to near suture, then irregularly to apex, pale brown ones at base, along suture and sides, a few small patches of dark brown ones scattered about, short pale setre at apex and sides; sterna and legs with long pale setose scales; metasternal episterna with embedded scales at each end; abdomen with pale and rather setose scales on 1st segment, 2nd with shorter sooty-brown scales and a few pale ones scattered about; 3rd and 4th each with one distinct row of sooty scales and a few smaller and paler ones scattered about, their sides with paler and denser scales.

Head densely punctate; a shining distinct carina from base to ocular fovea (which is partially concealed); a depression on each side behind eyes. Rostrum shining; almost parallel to near apex where it is distinctly widened; coarsely punctate at base, the punctures decreasing in size and number to apex. Funicle with 1 st-2nd joints equal, moderately elongate, the length of 4th-6th combined, 6th-7th globular. Prothorax transverse, base bisinuate; a shining median carina continuous from base to apex, but partially concealed by scales; densely punctate and with small shining.
oblong or rounded granules. Elytra cordate, much wider than prothorax, and about four times its length; base trisinuate; shoulder's rounded; punctures almost concealed by scales and apparently very shallow; interstices very narrow, shining, raised and keel-like, ten on each elytron, the first appearing as a row of elongate granules; apex with small shining granules. Mesosternal receptacle slightly angular. Metasternum rather coarsely punctate; episterna with moderately large punctures at their bases and fewer and smaller at their apices. Abdomen with moderately dense punctures on lst and 5th segments, fewer on 2nd, and forming a transverse row across each of the 3rd and 4th, these closely joined together but sutures distinct. Femora moderately thick, posterior almost reaching apical segment, teeth in all distinct and rather sharp; tibiæ short, grooved, base strongly curved, the posterior widening to apex, apex itself obliquely truncate and very thin. Length 8 , rostrum $2 \frac{1}{5}$; width $4 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab. - S. Queensland (Mr. G. Masters).
This is a rather prettily marked species with very narrow elytral interstices. The carina on the head is very distinct.

Tyrteosus vetustus, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5560.
Black; antennæ and claws dull piceous-red. Base of rostrum, between and behind eyes with short pale scales; prothorax with dull brown scales embedded in punctures and seldom rising. abore the general level, the sides with larger pale and broader scales; scutellum with pale scales; elytra with two transverse fascie of short pale scales interrupted towards and very irregular about suture: one near apex and one near base; duller, smaller and scarcely visible scales scattered elsewhere; metasternal episterna with embedded scales at each end; sterna and abdomen with large embedded scales, pale but becoming darker on abdomen, 3rd and 4 th segments each with one distinct row of dull scales and a much feebler scarcely traceable row.

Head densely punctate, ocular fovea indistinct; eyes large, prominent, subcontiguous. Rostrum feebly shining, parallel almost to apex; base coarsely punctate, the punctures gradually decreas-
ing in size to apex. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; funicle rather thick, joints 1st-2nd briefly obtriangular, 3rd-7th transverse, their sutures indistinct. Prothorax transverse; with dense round punctures; a shining, slightly interrupted median carina continued from base to apex. Elytra oblong-cordate, wider than prothorax and about thrice its length; punctate-striate, punctures subquadrate and rather shallow; interstices narrow, raised, and appearing as rows of oblong granules, terminating at apex in bead-like granules. Metastermum as in preceding. Abdomen with 1st, 2nd, and 5th segments rather densely punctate; the 3 rd and 4 th with regular punctures, their sutures wide. Femora more slender than in preceding, the teeth (except posterior) smaller but sufficiently distinct; posterior reaching middle of apical segment; tibiæ short, strongly curved at base, the posterior slightly wider at their apices than the anterior. Length 7, rostrum $1 \frac{2}{3}$; width $3 \frac{2}{3}$ (vix) mm .

Hab.—Queensland, Victoria, S. Australia.
In this species the eyes are perhaps closer together, larger and more coarsely faceted than in any other, of the genus. One of my specimens was received from Herr J. Faust and marked as having been so named by Mr. Pascoe.

## Tyrtaosus religiosus, n.sp.

Black; antennæ dull reddish-piceous, claws dull red. Head and rostrum with pale scales, more distinct about eyes than elsewhere; prothorax with pale ochreous setose scales rising above punctures, more regular, shorter and slightly paler on sides than on disc; scutellum with very small pale scales; elytra with short ochreous scales, unevenly distributed and denser towards apex and base than elsewhere, seen from above with semi-nude spaces forming an irregular Maltese cross; metasternal episterna with embedded scales at each end; sterna and two basal segments of abdomen with moderately elongate pale scales, 3rd and 4 th each with two or more irregular rows of sooty and pale scales intermingled together.

Head punctate and granulate; ocular fovea concealed; eyes. rather large. Rostrum subparallel, moderately shining, coarsely punctate, the punctures smaller and more elongate at apex than base. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle equal, moderately elongate, the rest transverse. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides rounded, increasing to base; a shining median carina continuous throughout; with deep round punctures, the surface scarcely cut up into granules. Elytra slightly wider than prothorax and about four times its length; punctate-striate, punctures separated by granules, concealed or not; interstices narrow, raised, continuous throughout or cut up into elongated granules; minute granules about suture and apex. Mesosternal receptacle and metasternum as in preceding, punctures of episterna almost continuous. Abdomen densely punctate. Posterior femora extending to apical segment; tibie short, curved at extreme base, rather thin, grooved, posterior widening to apex. Length 9 , rostrum $2 \frac{1}{3}$; width $4 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.—Q.: Cooktown (Herr J. Faust).
May be distinguished from microthorax by its noncarinate head and from the preceding by its less parallel outline.

## Tyrteosus pardalis, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5558.

Piceous-black; elytra dark reddish-brown; legs, rostrum and antennæ dull piceous-red, claws dull red. Head about eyes and base of rostrum with short ochreous scales; prothorax with dull ochreous, scarcely visible scales embedded in punctures and not rising to general level, except in three scarcely traceable lines at the sides; near apex the scales are larger, paler and much more distinct; elytra with ochreous scales very irregularly distributed and forming small patches between the interstices; metasternal episterna with scales at each end; under surface uniformlyclothed with short spatulate pale yellowish scales; two distinct rows on each of the 3 rd and 4 th abdominal segments.

Head densely punctate, ocular fovea concealed. Rostrum shining, parallel almost to apex; base densely punctate. Scape inserted slightly in advance of middle; 1st joint of funicle slightly
longer than 2nd, 3rd-7th transverse. Prothorax scarcely wider than long, apex narrow, sides rounded and feebly increasing to base ; median carina shining, not continued to apex ; densely punctate, punctures deep and round. S'cutellum almost circular. Elytra suboblong-cordate, slightly wider than prothorax and not thrice its length; shoulders feebly rounded; punctate-striate, punctures partially concealed; interstices moderately narrow, raised, interrupted throughout and appearing on each elytron as nine rows of elongate punctured granules. Under surface densely punctate; metasternal episterna with a shining impunctate space near apex; intermediate segments rather narrow, their sutures wide. Posterior femora reaching apical segment; tibiæ grooved, base not very strongly curved, the posterior wider than the four anterior; claw-joint and claws smaller than usual. Length $5 \frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $1 \frac{3}{4}$; width $2 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-N. Queensland.

## Tyrteosus biseriatus, n.sp.

Piceous-black; legs, rostrum and elytral interstices paler, antennæ pale red. Head with ochreous and brown scales intermingled; prothorax with three moderately distinct longitudinal stripes of ochreous scales, sides with larger and more regular scales; scutellum densely squamose, the scales very small and whitish; elytra with ochreous scales giving them a spotted appearance; metasternal episterna with embedded scales at each end; scales of under surface uniform in colour, each of the 3rd and 4 th abdominal segments with two distinct rows of obtriangular scales.

Head punctate and granulate; ocular fovea invisible; eyes rather widely separated. Rostrum parallel, highly polished, a feeble carina extending almost its entire length, elsewhere rather coarsely punctate. Funicle with lst joint obtriangular, slightly longer than 2nd, the others transverse and feebly widening to apex; club large. Prothorax feebly transverse; densely granulate, the granules subopaque; with a feeble uninterrupted median carina. Elytra wider than prothorax and scarcely thrice its length;
punctures marked by scales, interstices feebly raised, scarcely distinguishable. Under surface moderately densely punctate; abdominal segments with rather narrow sutures, the second with about three rows of moderately regular punctures, each of the 3 rd and 4 th with two distinct and very regular rows. Posterior femora scarcely extending to middle of 4 th segment, the teeth in all rather small; tibiæ short, grooved, equal, parallel except at base. Length 4, rostrum 1; width 2 mm .

Hab.-N.S.W.: Gosford.
On a first glance the elytral interstices appear to be wider than the punctures, but this is not the case, although they are wider than usual; from the following species (which it closely resembles) its larger size, more convex form, and shining rostrum will sufficiently distinguish it.

Tyrteosus ustulatus, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5559.
Piceous-black; antennæ and tarsi dark reddish-brown. Rostrum with setose scales throughout; prothorax with three feeble longitudinal stripes of pale setose scales; elytra with griseous scales forming very ill-defined fascie and variable in pattern, sparser at base and behind the middle than elsewhere; metasternal episterna with embedded scales at each end, each of the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments with elongate scales forming at least two very irregular rows.

Head granulate and punctate; ocular fovea invisible; eyes rather widely separated. Rostrum opaque, parallel to near apex, coarsely punctate throughout. Prothorax feebly transverse, sides feebly rounded; with deep round punctures giving the surface a granulated appearance; median carina scarcely traceable. Scutellum oblong, smooth, slightly raised. Elytra about once and one-fourth the width of prothorax and not thrice its length; slightly the widest behind middle; shoulders rounded; striatepunctate, punctures rather large, sufficiently distinct; striæ apparently wider than interstices, these raised and appearing as rows of oblong granules. Mesosternal receptacle rather wide. Under surface coarsely punctate, punctures and scales of 3rd and

4 th abdominal segments very irregular. Femora rather thin, feebly dentate, the posterior extending to middle of apical segment; tibire grooved, equal. Length 4 , rostrum $\frac{5}{6}$; width $1 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Tasmania.
The rostrum is coarsely punctate throughout; the femora are long and rather thin, the anterior pair being very feebly dentate.

## Tyrteosus enulus, n.sp.

Differs from the preceding species in having elytral scales very much sparser and slightly more elongate (and under a microscope seen to be very different in shape); the scales on the intermediate segments almost circular and forming one distinct and very regular row ; rostrum slightly shorter, much less coarsely and more regularly punctate, less densely squamose and with a shining carina; the elytral punctures are coarser: the femora somewhat stouter, and the posterior pair do not reach the apical segment. Length 4, rostrum $\frac{5}{6}$; width $1 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-N.S.W. : Galston, Forest Reefs (Dumbrell \& Lea).
This species very strongly resembles ustulatus, but the differences noted above appear to me to be incompatible with specific identity. I have five specimens agreeing in all particulars except size, and that variable to but a very slight extent (not half a millimetre between the two extremes). Of ustulatus I have under examination two specimens kindly lent to me by Mr. Masters.

Tyrteosus dolosus, n.sp. (Faust MS.).
Black, elytral interstices tinged with red; antennæ dull reddishpiceous; claws dull red. Head with pale ochreous-brown scales, densest about eyes and base of rostrum; prothorax with three feeble longitudinal rows of ochreous scales on disc, disc with sooty black scales not rising to general level and scarcely visible, the sides with sooty and white scales and large pale ochreous ones near the apex; scutellum densely squamose, the scales pale; elytra with sooty scarcely visible scales and others of an ochreous-red colour and irregularly distributed; the darker spaces appearing as a feeble Maltese cross; metasternal episterna with scales con-
tinuous throughout; sterna and abdomen with short uniformly whitish scales; each of the 3 rd and 4 th abdominal segments with a distinct row of scales as the rest of the abdomen, and a few feeble ones about suture.

Head densely punctate and very feebly carinate in front; ocular fovea concealed; eyes large, subapproximate. Rostrum subparallel, densely punctate, punctures naked towards apex, squamose towards base, a feeble carina extending from base almost to apex. Antennæ inserted slightly in advance of the middle; scape short; hasal joint of funicle obtriangular, longer than 2nd, 3rd7 th transverse. Prothorax transverse; densely punctate, punctures round and deep; a narrow median somewhat irregular carina extending from base to apex. Scutellum oblong. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax and not thrice its length; shoulder's slightly produced, rounded, granulate; punctures large, shallow, separated by feeble transverse ridges; ten slightly raised and rather wavy interstices on each elytron, becoming granulate towards apex. Mesosternal receptacle semicircular. Metasternal episterna punctate throughout, the punctures forming double rows at base and apex. Abdomen punctate, each of the 3rd and 4th segments with one distinct row. Femora rather thick, posterior extending to middle of apical segment; tibiæ short, grooved, all (but especially the posterior) dilating towards apex. Length $7 \frac{1}{4}$, rostrum 2 (vix); width 4 mm .

Hab. - N.Q.: Cooktown (Herr J. Faust).
Very strongly resembles T. religiosus, but besides the carinate head it is of a shorter and broader build, with shorter and broader rostrum and punctures of metasternal episterna different. A specimen from the Northern Territory (probably Palmerston) appears to belong to this species, but differs in being considerably smaller ( 5 mm .), the clothing rather denser and paler and the Maltese cross even less distinctly defined.

Tyrteosus incallidus, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5555.
Dark reddish-brown; prothorax and under surface darker, antennæ dull red. Head and base of rostrum with pale uniformly
distributed scales; prothorax densely clothed with rather elongate pale scales all converging towards the middle; elytra with four feeble much interrupted fascir of pale scales, one at base, one before and one behind middle, and one at apex; metasternal episterna with scales continuous throughout; under surface with moderately large and rather sparse pale scales; 3rd and 4th abdominal segments each with one distinct row, a few small scales in the prosternal portion of the pectoral canal.

Head punctate and granulate; ocular fovea shallow; eyes moderately separated. Rostrum long, thin, rounded, extreme base coarsely punctate, elsewhere highly polished and finely punctate. Antennæ slender; scape curved and inserted slightly nearer base than apex; two basal joints of funicle elongate, 5th7th transverse; club rather small. Prothorax distinctly transverse, sides feebly rounded, apex not much narrower than base, base bisinuate; densely punctate, the punctures almost concealed. Scutellum transverse. Elytra not much wider than prothorax and about thrice its length, subparallel to near apex; shoulders feebly rounded; punctures subquadrate, separated by transverse ridges almost level with interstices; these feebly raised, rather broad, in parts appearing as elongated granules and granulate towards apex. Mesosternal receptacle longer than wide. Metasternal episterna with one continuous row of punctures. Abdomen moderately densely punctate, 2nd segment in about three rows, each of the 3 rd and 4 th with one distinct and regular row. Femora rather stout, teeth distinct; posterior reaching apical segment; tibiæ grooved, anterior feebly bisinuate, four posterior almost parallel (except at base). Length 5 (vix), rostrum $1 \frac{2}{3}$; width $2 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-S. Queensland.

## Tyrteosus ichthyosomus, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown; prothorax, under surface and rostrum darker ; antenne dull red. Densely clothed with short pale scales almost entirely concealing derm, those on prothorax larger than on elytra and all converging towards the middle, scutellar
scales very minute; each of the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments with two irregular rows in the middle and more towards sides; metasternal episterna with scales continuous throughout.

Head densely punctate; ocular fovea feeble. Rostrum long, thin, densely punctate at base, feebly elsewhere, highly polished, slightly increasing in width almost from base to apex. Antennæ slender; scape inserted in exact middle of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate, subcylindrical, as long as those following combined, 7 th transverse. Prothorax transverse; punctures and median carina almost concealed. Scutellum cordate. Elytra not much wider than prothorax and about thrice its length, parallel-sided to near apex; each with about eight rows of punctures marked by depressions, but the punctures themselves concealed; interstices apparently rather broad, feebly raised and punctate. Mesosternal receptacle longer than wide. Metasternal episterna with punctures continuous throughout and forming two rows at base and apex. Abdomen moderately densely punctate, the 3 rd and 4 th segments each with two very irregular rows, the sides more densely punctate. Femora almost linear, the grooving and teeth very slight, posterior not reaching apical segment; tibiæ thin, anterior feebly bisinuate and very feebly grooved, the four posterior almost straight, somewhat wider and with more distinct grooves. Length $6 \frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1 \frac{3}{4}$; width 3 mm .

Mab.—N.S.W.: Tenterfield (Mr. G. Masters)—Queensland (Mr. C. French).

An uniformly clothed and subparallel species, with longer mesosternal receptacle, legs and rostrum than is usual.

## Tyrteosus carinatus, n.sp.

Dull brownish-black; legs dark reddish-brown, antennæ dull red. Sparsely clothed with dingy setose scales; metasternal episterna with setose scales continuous throughout; each of the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments with long setose scales not formed in rows.

Head rather densely punctate, a distinct carina continued from summit to about the middle of rostrum, from its termination an
impunctate line to apex; eyes large, rather distant. Rostrum parallel-sided, shining; densely punctate at base and sides, feebly so elsewhere. Scape inserted much closer to apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle rather stout, subequal, 3rd-7th feebly transverse; club acuminate. Prothorax feebly transverse, apex rather narrow, sides rounded, feebly decreasing to base; median carina very distinct, continued from base to apex; densely punctate, punctures deep and round. Scutellum small, subtriangular. Elytra wider than prothorax and not thrice its length, elongate-cordate, base trisinuate, shoulders somewhat prominent, rounded; interstices slightly raised, rather broad and punctate, scarcely granulate at apex. Mesosternal receptacle feebly triangular. Metasternal episterna each with a narrow row of punctures, continuous throughout. Abdomen densely punctate, 3rd and 4th segments with dense and very irregular punctures. Femora rather slender, teeth small but distinct; posterior extending beyond middle of apical segment; tibie feebly grooved, thin, parallel except at base. Length $4 \frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $\frac{4}{5}$; width 2 mm .

Hab.-N.S.W. : Glen Innes.
A small species which should be easily recognised on account of its distinct carina continued from head on to rostrum and which is not at all interrupted at the position of the ocular forea.

> Tyrteosus castor, n.sp.

Piceous-black; antennæ and claws dull red. Moderately densely clothed with ochreous-yellow scales mixed with paler and sooty scales; head and base of rostrum densely squamose; a distinct median stripe on prothorax and a much more feeble one on each side; each puncture bearing a scale varying from white to ochreous; elytra more densely squamose towards apex than elsewhere; usually with a small whitish macula on 4th interstice before the middle. Under surface with paler and smaller scales than above, a continuous row on each of the metasternal episterna and one row on each of the 3 rd and 4 th abdominal segments.

Head punctate; ocular fovea absent, its place being occupied by squamose punctures; eyes rather large, depressed and distant.

Rostrum shining, sides slightly incurved to middle, base and sides punctate, a shining impunctate line on basal third. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum; 1st and 2nd joints of funicle moderately long, subequal, as long as 3rd-7th combined. Prothorax feebly transverse, sides rounded, feebly decreasing to base; median carina very feeble; densely punctate, punctures round and moderately deep. Scutellum oblong. Elytra slightly granulate, sides decreasing to apex from about the middle; interstices feebly elevated, somewhat flattened, as wide as punctures at base and wider at apex, with depressed granules. Mesosternal receptacle semicircular. Metasternum more densely punctate in middle than sides; each episternum with onedistinctand continuous row of punctures. Abdomen (except apical segment) rather sparsely punctate, the 3 rd and 4 th each with one regular row of rather shallow punctures. Femora slightly thickened, posterior scarcely reaching apical segment, tooth in all rather small but distinct; tibiæ grooved, subequal. Length 6 (vix), rostrum $1 \frac{4}{5}$; width 3 mm .

Hab.—Q.: Endeavour River, Cairns (Macleay Mus.), Somerset (Mr. C. French).

This species must be close to $T$. concretus, also from North Queensland; the following passages in Mr. Pascoe's description, however, would certainly not apply to the present insect, "Elytra . . . . interstitiis valde elevatis; feınora . . . mutica."
"The scales on the prothorax are embedded in the punctures, both being of rather unusual size." He also says:-"Tibiæ anticæ sulcate," thereby at least implying that the anterior tibiæ are more noticeably grooved than the four posterior; in the present insect the reverse is the case.

## Tyrteosus pollux, n.sp.

Piceous-black; elytra feebly tinged with red, rostrum piceousred, antennæ and claws paler. Moderately squamose, scales obscure ochreous and sooty; metasternal episterna with scales continuous throughout; abdomen (especially apical segment) rather densely squamose, each of the intermediate segments with two distinct rows.

Head densely punctate ; ocular fovea moderately distinct. Rostrum feebly shining, subparallel, coarsely punctate except in middle. Scape inserted distinctly closer to apex than base; basal joint of funicle subquadrate, slightly shorter than 2nd, 3rd-7th transverse. Prothorax transverse, sides rounded, very feebly decreasing to base; median carina very feeble and appearing wary through interruptions by punctures, these dense and round. Scutellum oblong. Elytra noticeably wider than prothorax and about thrice its length, subparallel to near apex; interstices feebly elevated, somewhat flattened, slightly wider than punctures. Mesosternal receptacle semicircular, thinner than in preceding species. Metasternal episterra with punctures continuous throughout, and forming double rows at base and apex. Abdomen rather densely punctate, 3rd and 4th segments each with two very distinct and regular rows. Legs rather long; posterior femora not passing middle of 4 th abdominal segment, all with very feeble teeth; tibie shorter than usual, subparallel. Length 6 , rostrum $1 \frac{2}{3}$; width $2 \frac{4}{5} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-N.S.W. : Clarence River.
Very close to the preceding, but besides colour and clothing differs in being narrower, in the puncturation and shape of rostrum, in antennal insertion, shape and size of funicular joints, shape of mesosternal receptacle and punctures of metasternum and abdominal segments.

## Tyrteosus assimilis, n.sp.

Blackish-brown, elytra and legs somewhat paler, antenne of a rather pale red. Prothorax with a sooty scale in each puncture, but in addition a few larger and paler ones; elytra with dense pale ochreous and whitish scales formed into very feeble spots and fasciæ, but a moderately distinct median fascia of dark scales. Under surface with subelongate whitish scales, variegated with darker embedded ones. Legs, head and base of rostrum with obscure whitish scales.

Head coarsely punctate between and behind eyes, elsewhere finely punctate; with a short median ridge separating a shallow
impression behind each eye, these not very close together. Rostrum rather short and wide, sides feebly incurved to middle; basal half coarsely punctate and with a median ridge, apical half shining and impunctate along middle, but with strong punctures on the sides. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, and shorter than funicle; 1st joint of funicle much stouter, but scarcely longer than 2nd, the others transverse. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded; densely and coarsely punctate; median carina feeble and continuous. Elytra elongate, wider than and almost thrice the length of prothorax; with series of large punctures; interstices regular and narrower than punctures. Metasternal episterna with large but not continuous punctures; 3rd and 4th abdominal segments each with two irregular rows. Femora feebly dentate; tibiæ curved at base only. Length 4 , rostrum $\frac{4}{5}$; width 2 mm .

Hab.-N.W. Australia (type in Macleay Mus.).
Very close to pardalis, but the metasternum with three very large punctures on each side close to the episternum.

## Tyrteosus imitator, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown, elytra and antennæ paler. Rather sparsely clothed with ochreous scales, thin and subsetose on prothorax, under surface and legs, but moderately stout on elytra. Head and sides of base of rostrum feebly clothed.

Head rather coarsely punctate, depressed behind each eye; with a short median carina; eyes large and subapproximate. Rostrum moderately long, sides incurved to middle, basal half strongly punctate and with three feeble ridges, elsewhere shining and with smaller but very distinct punctures. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; 2nd joint of funicle slightly longer than 1st, none of the others transverse. Prothorax small, densely and coarsely punctate; with a rather wide median carina. Elytra wider than and more than thrice the length of prothorax; punc-tate-striate, striæ deep and punctures shallow (larger on sides than elsewhere); the five sutural interstices each with a strong row of punctures along its middle, the others with punctures on
sides. Under surface (including metasternal episterna and 3rd and 4th abdominal segments) densely punctate. Femora feebly dentate; posterior tibiæ very wide at apex. Length 10 , rostrum 23 ; width $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-E. Australia (Mr. Horace W. Brown).
In appearance remarkably close to microthorax, but the punctures very different; those of the elytral interstices should prevent the species from being readily confounded with any other of the genus. The specimen described is either from Rockhampton, Q., or Orange, N.S.W.

## Tyrteosus laterarius, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown, antennæ and claw-joints paler. Prothorax moderately clothed with elongate ochreous scales; elytra very densely clothed with brick-red or ochreous scales intermingled with obscure patches of paler and darker scales, a moderately distinct subtriangular patch on each side about the middle. Under surface, legs, head and base of rostrum moderately densely clothed with ochreous scales.

Head with dense concealed punctures; eyes rather distant. Rostrum scarcely the length of prothorax, sides lightly incurred to middle; basal half coarsely punctate but without median ridge, apical half shining and moderately punctate. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; 1st joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than 2nd, the 4th7 th transverse. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides lightly rounded; with very dense and moderately large punctures; median carina indistinct. Elytra elongate, considerably wider than and almost thrice the length of prothorax; with series of large concealed punctures; interstices apparently wider but in reality narrower than punctures. Under surface (including 3rd and 4th abdominal segments and metasternal episterna) densely punctate. Femora feebly dentate ; tibiæ straight except at extreme base. Length 5 , rostrum 1; width $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Mab.-N.S.W. : Blue Mountains (Macleay Mus.).

The clothing of the elytra is unusually dense and is of a brickred colour.

## Tyrteosus inermis, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown, antennæ and claw-joints paler. Densely and almost uniformly (except that they are paler on the sterna and absent on the apical half of rostrum) clothed with soft sooty scales, feebly variegated with sooty white ones.

Head with dense concealed punctures; eyes large, but not very close together. Rostrum short, wide and almost straight, sides very feebly incurved to middle; basal two-fifths coarsely punctate, elsewhere shining and (except along middle) very distinctly punctate. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum; 1st joint of funicle stouter but no longer than 2nd, the others transverse. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, round, clearly-cut but concealed punctures; median carina absent. Elytra slightly and not suddenly wider than prothorax and about twice and one-half as long; striate-punctate, punctures large but more or less concealed; interstices convex, the width of but apparently much wider than striæ. Punctures of metasternal episterna continuous throughout; 3rd and 4th abdominal segments each with one row. Femora edentate. Length 4, rostrum $\frac{3}{4}$; width 2 mm .

Hab.-North Queensland (Macleay Mus.).
The clothing, except on the tarsi, is nowhere setose in character. The scape is inserted almost in the middle of the rostrum and the prothoracic carina is entirely absent.

## Tyrteosus corpulentus, n.sp.

Brownish-black, antenne not much paler, elytra reddish-brown. Prothorax with a mouse-coloured scale in each puncture, and with a few small spots of dingy whitish scales; elytra with mousecoloured scales and with two fasciæ of white (bordered or intermingled with pale ochreous) scales. Under surface with large soft white scales intermingled on the apical segments with darker ones; legs mostly with white scales. Head and basal half of rostrum not very densely squamose.

Head with rather coarse punctures; shallowly depressed behind eyes, which are large and subapproximate. Rostrum scarcely the length of prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; distinctly punctate throughout, but punctures much coarser on basal than on apical half; with a feeble median ridge behind antennæ. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and shorter than funicle; 1st joint of funicle slightly longer than 2nd, 4th-7th transverse. Prothorax moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense round clearly-cut punctures; with a continuous median carina, which, however, becomes rather feeble anteriorly. Elytra scarcely wider than and not thrice the length of prothorax, with series of large, round, regular punctures; interstices (except the suture) narrower than punctures and regular throughout. Punctures of metasternal episterna not continuous throughout; those of 3rd and 4th abdominal segments somewhat irregular at sides but in only one row on each across middle. Femora acutely, the four posterior strongly dentate. Length 9 , rostrum 2; width 5 mm .

Hab.—Q.: Cooktown (Mr. C. French).
Very close to vetustus, but distinguished by the larger size and the almost jet-black antennæ. It appears also to be close to lateralis, but the elytral punctures and clothing do not agree with Mr. Pascoe's description. The elytral fasciæ, though very distinct, are not sharply defined except on the sides : the first commences on the side at the basal third, but at the 4th interstice divides into two, of which one part touches the scutellum, the other the suture before the middle; the enclosed space is somewhat diamond-shaped, but contains a few pale scales; the posterior fascia is at the apical fourth and scarcely touches the suture.

## Tyrteosus cinerascens, n.sp.

Black, elytra almost black, antennæ dull red. Upper surface (including head and base of rostrum) moderately densely clothed with whitish scales intermingled with mouse-coloured ones, the whole having a speckled appearance. Under surface and legs with dense whitish scales.

Head coarsely punctate; eyes moderately large and scarcely approximate. Rostrum moderately long, sides incurved to middle, but slightly swollen at insertion of antennæ; distinctly punctate throughout but coarsely so on basal half; without median ridge. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and shorter than funicle; Znd joint of funicle slightly longer than 1st, 5th-7th transverse. Prothorax rather strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense round punctures; with a continuous but rather feeble median carina. Elytra not much wider than prothorax and about twice and one-half as long; sculpture as in the preceding species. Punctures of under surface dense, but on the metasternal episterna not quite continuous. Femora strongly and acutely dentate. Length $8 \frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 2; width $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-N.S.W. : Blue Mountains (Rev. T. Blackburn), Wentworth Falls (Mr. A. Simson)_Tas.: Hobart (Mr. F. A. Rodway).

On one of the specimens under examination the dark scales form four very feeble elytral fasciæ.

## Tyrteosus urens, n.sp.

Black; tarsi and antennæ dull red. Moderately densely clothed with blackish scales; prothorax with several indistinct patches of pale scales; elytra with distinct but irregular and not sharply defined fasciæ; scutellum with dense pale scales. Under surface, legs, head and rostrum obscurely clothed.

Head densely punctate ; eyes moderately widely separated. Rostrum rather long and thin, sides very feebly incurved to middle; with strong punctures throughout, but smaller in front of antennæ. Scape inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum and the length of funicle; 1st joint of funicle stouter and longer than 2nd, the others transverse. Prothorax feebly transverse, sides moderately rounded; densely and coarsely punctate, median carina traceable but nowhere distinct. Elytra narrow, not much wider than and about twice and one-half the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures large and distinct; interstices densely punctate and the width of strix. Under surface (including 3rd and 4th abdominal segments) densely punctate; metasternal epi-
sterna less densely and not continuously punctate. Legs long and thin; anterior femora edentate, the others feebly dentate. Length 4 , rostrum $1 \frac{1}{6}$; width $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-Tas.: Hobart (Mr. H. H. D. Griffith)-N.S W.: Moonbar (Mr. R. Helms).

A small species with much thinner legs than usual. The specimen from Mr. Helms is marked as having been taken at an elevation between 3,000 and 3,500 feet.

## Tyrteosus equus, n.sp.

Black; antennæ (club excepted) and tarsi dull red. Clothing as in the preceding species.

Head and eyes as in the preceding species. Rostrum moderately long, but not very thin; basal third coarsely punctate and with a feeble median ridge; elsewhere shining and lightly punctate. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and slightly shorter than funicle; 1st joint of funicle much stouter but no longer than 2 nd, the others transverse. Prothorax feebly transverse, sides strongly rounded, densely and coarsely punctate, with a moderately distinct and continuous median carina. Elytra as in the preceding species, except that they are rather wider. Punctures of under surfuce as in the preceding species. Femora feebly dentate. Length 5, rostrum 1; width 2 mm .

Hab.-N.S. Wales (Macleay Mus.)—Tas.: Huon River (Lea).
Close to the preceding species, but larger and all the femora dentate; it is also close to pollux, but the punctures of the metasternal episterna are continuous throughout.

> Tyrteosus crassirostris, n.sp.

Blackish-brown ; elytra, legs and antennæ paler. Upper surface with indistinct sooty scales, with small patches of obscure whitish scales scattered about and forming very feeble fasciæ on the elytra and three feeble stripes on the prothorax; scutellum with dense pale ochreous scales. Under surface, legs, head and rustrum with rather thin and not very dense whitish scales.

Head with moderately large punctures in front, becoming smaller behind; a shallow impression between eyes; eyes widely separated and much smaller than usual. Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, rather wide and thick, sides increasing in width to apex and not incurved to middle; with coarse punctures in strong series throughout. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum and shorter than funicle; 1st joint of funicle stouter but scarcely longer than 2nd, the others transverse. Prothorax strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded; densely and moderately strongly punctate, the punctures in places confluent; median carina distinct and continuous. Elytra elongate-cordate, wider than and about twice and one-half the length of prothorax; punctate-striate, striæ deep and punctures indistinct; interstices densely punctate and wider than striæ. Under surface (including 3rd and th abdominal segments) with dense (but on the metasternal episterna not continuous) punctures. Femora edentate. Length 6, rostrum $1 \frac{1}{3}$; width 3 mm .

Hab.-Q.: Somerset (Mr. C. French).
The rostrum and eyes in this and the following species are very different from those of any other here described. In both also the femora are feebly ridged beneath, but even on the posterior pair these ridges do not become dentate.

Tyrteosus quadratolineatus, n.sp.
Dark reddish-brown, antennæ and claw-joints paler. Clothing as in the preceding species, but rather sparser.

Head and eyes as in the preceding species. Rostrum as in the preceding species, except that the punctures though everywhere coarse are not in distinct series. Antennæ paler, but otherwise as in the preceding. Prothorax feebly transverse, sides moderately rounded; densely and coarsely punctate, median carina feeble but continuous. Elytra narrow, scarcely wider than and not much more than twice the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures indistinct but not small; interstices the width of striæ, flat and all (but the lateral ones less noticeably so) in series of small squares, each of which contains a rather large and more
or less central puncture. Abdomen with two rows of punctures; those on metasternal episterna not continuous. Femora edentate. Length 5 , rostrum $1 \frac{1}{6}$; width $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.
Hab.-N.W. Australia (Macleay Mus.).
The elytral interstices are very peculiar; each appears (especially towards the base) to be divided into series of squares each of which contains a more or less central puncture. It is this character which renders it so distinct from the preceding species, which otherwise it strongly resembles.

## Hyperiosoma, n.g.

Head rather large and feebly convex, not concealed. Eyes large, ovate, not very distant, coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and not very thin, curved. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum and the length of funicle; two basal joints of the latter moderately long; club elliptic. Prothorax transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate, constriction feeble, ocular lobes obtuse. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong-subcordate, base trisinuate and wider than prothorax. Pectoral canal terminated between intermediate coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle slightly raised, crescent-shaped, emargination briefly U-shaped; cavernous. Metasternum shorter than the following segment; episterna distinct. Basal segment of abdomen as long as the two following combined, its apex incurved; 2nd-4th with their sides drawn slightly backwards. 2nd slightly longer than 3 rd and 4 th combined and distinctly longer than 5th. Legs rather short; femora stout, dentate, not grooved, posterior not passing elytra; tibiæ compressed and distinctly curved; tarsi normal. Subelliptic, convex, squamose, winged.

This genus is not a very distinct one, but the combination of characters is such as to forbid the species described below (and which in shape and to a certain extent in clothing resembles the European Hypera punctata) being placed in any other genus. From Cryptorhyuchus it is distinguished by the base of the elytra, 2nd abdominal segment and legs.

## Hyperiosoma falcatum, n.sp.

Dark reddish-brown; antennæ (club excepted) paler. Densely clothed with soft muddy-brown scales, each elytron with a large triangle of dingy whitish scales, its base on the sides and its apex touching the 3rd interstice. Under surface, legs, head and rostrum with paler scales than on prothorax, and with rather numerous whitish scales scattered about.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum the length of prothorax and almost parallel-sided; basal half with strong concealed punctures; apical half shining and lightly punctate. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; 1st joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than 2nd, 7th longer than 6th. Prothorax moderately transverse, convex, apex more than half the width of base and scarcely produced; with dense, round, regular, concealed punctures. Elytra about once and one-third the width and twice and one-half the length of prothorax, sides parallel to apical third; with series of large and round but almost entirely concealed punctures. Under surface with dense concealed punctures. Femora stont, teeth of anterior pair rather small, of intermediate large and of posterior very large, posterior extending almost to apex of abdomen; tibiæ equally and rather strongly curved and diminishing in width to apex. Length $5 \frac{2}{3}$, rostrum $1 \frac{1}{2}$; width 3 mm .

Hab.-Q. : Cooktown (Herr J. Faust).
The elytral triangles of pale scales are very distinct; the teeth of the posterior femora are very large and triangular.

## Scleropoides, n.g.

Head moderately large and convex, not concealed. Eyes of moderate size, distant, coarsely faceted. Club ovate. Mesosternal receptacle distinctly and rather suddenly raised, sides incurved to base, emargination briefly V-shaped; cavernous. Femora edentate and not very stout; tibiæ compressed and straight except at base. Other characters as in the preceding genus.
Elytral triangles of white scales not conjoined. squamicollis.
These triangles conjoined
trianguliferus.

## Scleropoides squamicollis, n.sp.

す. Black; antennæ and tarsi dull red. Densely clothed with large soft scales of an almost uniform and rather dingy shade of brown; each elytron with an obscure triangle of pale scales about the middle but not extending to suture. Legs with somewhat paler scales than above, the sterna and abdomen with still paler scales; pectoral canal distinctly squamose. Head and rostrum (except near apex where the clothing is feeble) densely squamose.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; densely punctate, punctures concealed behind antennæ, but three narrow costæ traceable. Scape inserted at one-third from apex of rostrum; 1st joint of funicle slightly longer than 2nd, 2nd almost the length of 3 rd and 4 th combined, 7 th strongly transverse. Prothorax lightly transverse, sides rather strongly incurved near apex, base rather strongly bisinuate; punctures entirely concealed. Elytra almost thrice the length of prothorax and at base not much (but rather suddenly) wider, sides subparallel to near apex; seriatepunctate, punctures concealed; interstices convex, the alternate ones distinctly raised. Under surface with dense, rather strong, and almost uniform but concealed punctures. Legs densely punctate; femora linear, the posterior not extending to apical segment. Length 7 , rostrum 2 ; width $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

Hab.-N.S. Wales (Sydney Mus.).
The scales on the prothorax are much larger than elsewhere, are rounded and thick and entirely conceal the sculpture. The outlines of this and the following species are very similar to those of Scleropus sticticus, Faust, from Borneo.

> Scleropoides trianguliferus, n.sp.

Q (?). Black, antennæ and tarsi darker. Densely clothed with large soft scales of a rather dingy shade of brown; each elytron with a large triangle of white scales which are conjoined at suture. Under surface and legs with rather pale scales; pectoral canal squamose. Head and basal third of rostrum densely clothed.

Head with dense round concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax and rather strongly curved, sides very feebly incurved to middle; sides at base rather strongly punctate, elsewhere shining and with moderately small and rather sparse punctures. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; 1st joint of funicle distinctly longer than 2nd, 2nd the length of 3rd and 4 th combined, 7 th moderately transverse. Prothorax rather widely transverse, sides rather strongly incurved near apex, base moderately bisinuate; with dense, round, deep, partially concealed punctures. Elytra oblong-cordate, about thrice the length of prothorax, and at base suddenly wider, sides parallel to near apex; with series of rather large but almost entirely concealed punctures; interstices convex, wider than punctures, the alternate ones rather feebly raised. Under surface and legs as in the preceding species. Length $6 \frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 2; width 3 mm .

Hab.-N.S.W.: Clarence River.
The clothing of the elytra is divided into four distinct sections : a basal portion triangularly advanced on suture and of a brown shade, a larger and almost circular apical patch of similar scales, with two whitish triangles (each of which is as large as the basal portion) filling the intervening space.

> ВотнYNACRUM,* n.g.

Head of moderate size, convex, not concealed. Eyes large, ovate, lateral, rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum, long, thin, and curved. Antennce thin; scape inserted rather close to apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; club elliptic, joints oblique. Prothorax transverse, sides strongly rounded, base feebly bisinuate, constriction feeble, ocular lobes rounded but rather prominent. Scutellum distinct. Elytra oblong-cordate, considerably wider than prothorax, base almost truncate. Pectoral canal deep and narrow, terminated between intermediate coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle feebly raised, U-shaped, but base somewhat thickened; slightly cavernous. Motasternum shorter than the following seg-

[^1]ment; episterna distinct. Abdomen with the 1st segment as long as 2 nd and 3 rd combined, intercoxal process narrow; 2nd-4th with the sides drawn slightly backwards, 2nd slightly shorter than 5 th and about once and one-half the length of each of the following. Legs moderately long; femora scarcely grooved but each with a thin ridge terminating in a tooth, posterior passing elytra; tibie thin, flat and curved; tarsi moderately long, 1st joint slightly longer than 4th. Elliptic, convex, non-tuberculate, winged.

Most of the characters described denote an approach to Tyrtcoosus; the legs are much as in Perissops (except that the tibir are thinner); and the rostrum and antennæ are suggestive of affinity with Peaichus. The species described below is remarkable for the large round fovea on the apical segment of the $\delta$.

## Bothynacrum storeoides, n.sp.

§. Reddish-castaneous and lightly shining. Sparsely clothed with subochreous scales; elytra with a very distinct but small transverse patch of white scales at summit of posterior declivity and a longitudinal patch on each side at apex. Under surface and legs with white scales; head and basal two-thirds of rostrum with whitish scales.

Head with small punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, thin and parallel-sided; basal half with concealed but rather small punctures, and with a moderately distinct median carina and a much feebler one on each side; apical half shining and lightly punctate. Scape inserted one-fifth from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle subequal, their combined length slightly less than that of the others, 6 th and 7 th transverse. Prothorax moderately transverse, with dense and moderately strong (but slightly obscured) punctures; with a very narrow and almost continuous median carina. Elytra about once and one-third the width and twice and one-half the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures large but shallow at each end; interstices convex and regular, narrower or the width of punctures, but posteriorly becoming considerably wider.

Under surface with rather sparse but regularly distributed punctures, each of which contains a scale. Apical segment with a large round fovea occupying more than half the surface. Femora rather feebly but distinctly dentate, posterior just passing elytra. Length $5 \frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $1 \frac{1}{2}$; width $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$.

ㅇ. Differs in being without the large apical fovea of the abdomen; the rostrum squamose at extreme base only, and the scape inserted at its apical two-fifths.

## Hab.-Q.: Endeavour River (Macleay Mus.).

A very distinct species in general appearance, and in clothing (except of the under surface) resembling many of the species of Storeus. The prothorax at first sight appears to be almost regularly granulate, but this is entirely due to the clothing concealing portions of the interstices between the punctures.

## Genus Enteles, Schönherr.

Spec. Curc. iv. (1), p. 269, No. 321; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 128.

Head convex, not concealed, ocular fovea distinct. Eyes very large, finely faceted, subcontiguous. Rostrum slender, longer than prothorax, strongly curved. Antennæ slender; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; 2nd joint of funicle elongate ; club elongate. Prothorax subconical, ocular lobes almost rectangular, constriction very feeble. Scutellum distinct but small. Elytra subcordate, more than twice the length of prothorax. Pectoral canal narrow, moderately deep, just passing intermediate coxæ. Mesosternal receptacle not raised, sides equal throughout and rather thin, emargination elongate U-shaped; open. Metasternum about half the length of the following segment; episterna not very wide. Basal segment of abdomen large, intercoxal process wide and truncate, 2nd two-thirds the length of 1st; 3rd and 4th conjointly slightly longer than 2nd or 5 th. Legs long; femora thickened, dentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ thin, compressed; tarsi elongate, 1st and 4th joints long
and subequal, 3rd short, deeply bilobed. Elliptic, conrex abore and below, non-tuberculate, winged.

A very distinct genus.
Prothorax with two transverse lines of scales, elytra with
three...........................................................................siii, Gyll.
Prothorax with one transverse line of scales, elytra with two vicinus, Faust.
Enteles Vigorsii, Gyll.; l.c. No. 5568.
Black, shining; antennæ, claws and tibial hooks piceous-red. Elongate, setose, adpressed scales (in $\hat{\delta}$ dark, in $\wp$ pale stramineous), forming two lines across prothorax, one almost at extreme apex (usually but not always interrupted in middle) and one at extreme base, the two conjoined at sides; elytra with three similar lines, one slightly before middle, curved, and extending to metasternum; one after the middle, straight and reaching 2nd abdominal segment; the third semicircular, its base and sides touching the middle line, the enclosed spaces with a few feeble spots; between base and first line there are numerous spots, and the suture is bare; between 1st and 2nd lines there are usually no spots, but the suture is clothed. The under surface has similar scales to the upper; they narrowly margin apex of prosternum, sides of pectoral canal, mesosternal receptacle, margins of 1st abdominal segment (except intercoxal process) and sides of the other segments; a few scales scattered about, especially on the two basal and the apical segment of abdomen; legs with scattered scales, causing them to appear grey to the naked eye. Sides of eyes and of rostrum at base with scales. Ciliation short, dense, silvery; visible with head in position.

Head feebly and minutely punctate; ocular fovea deep, distinct, in $甲$ open at apex. Rostrum shorter and more noticeably curved in $\delta$ than , finely punctate throughout, the punctures very feeble in $¢$; $\delta$ with a shallow squamose groove on each side from eye almost to insertion of antennæ, a narrow costa separating it from scrobe; in $q$ the groove is almost absent. Scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, in o slightly passing, in \& scarcely reaching apex; 1st joint of funicle short, obtriangular,

2nd-6th subcylindric, 7 th transverse, 2nd as long as 3rd-4th. Prothorax slightly transverse, convex, sides slightly incurved towards apex, slightly rounded towards base, base bisinuate; scutellar lobe with a very feeble longitudinal ridge, a still more feeble one at apex; with minute and very minute punctures throughout. Scutellum small, shining, transverse, within a depression. Elytra closely applied to prothorax, base trisinuate, shoulders feebly clasping prothorax, widest slightly behind base; very feebly striate, the striæ almost invisible near apex; with rather small, distinct punctures at base and sides, rather distant and only in striæ. Under surface scarcely visibly punctate; intercoxal process with an oblique groove on each side. Legs finely punctate; claw-joint setose. Length 8, rostrum $3 \frac{1}{6}$; width 4 mm .

Hab.-Queensland; New South Wales (Tweed and Richmond Rivers).

An elegant and very abundant species; the derm beneath the lines of scales is feebly grooved, so that the scales do not rise above the general surface, a character also possessed by the following species.

Enteles vicinus, Faust, Stett. Ent. Zeit. xlix. 1888, p. 309.
Black, feebly shining; antennæ and claws piceous-red. With similar but much sparser scales than on preceding; base of prothorax very feebly margined, two lines on elytra-one about onesixth from base on the disc only and not extending to suture by more than one interstice; one about one-fourth from apex partly continued on to sides and interrupted at suture, usually without scales elsewhere, but a few spots occasionally in the vicinity of suture about the middle. Under surface and legs with feeble scattered scales. Ciliation duller, but otherwise as in preceding.

Rather broader and less convex than, but very similar to, the preceding. Head densely and not very minutely punctate; ocular fovea deep, distinct, in § separated from eyes by a flat, narrow, punctate space, in $\&$ rising gradually to eyes. Rostrum rather coarsely and densely punctate in $\delta$, feebly in $\varnothing$; lateral
grooves as in preceding. Scape as in preceding; funicle a little stouter, 2nd joint not much longer than 1st, and not the length of 3rd-4th, 6th-7th transverse. Prothorax scarcely if at all transverse, convex; sides slightly incurved towards apex, slightly rounded towards base; base bisinuate; a scarcely traceable median line; with small punctures on disc, becoming very minute on sides, apex with rather strong punctures, each carrying a small seta. Elytra much as in the preceding, but each with ten distinct rows of distant rounded punctures, visible but much smaller near apex, those at the base (before first line of scales) strong and apparently each with a small granule. Groove of intercoxal process longer and shallower than in preceding. Tibice stouter than in preceding, the posterior with a narrowly separated squamose ridge on each side at apex, more pronounced in 才 than $\supsetneq$. Length 10 , rostrum 4; width 5 mm .

Hab.-North Queensland.
It has been suggested to me that this species is but a variety of the preceding, but this is incorrect. It is a rather gloomylooking insect, without the polished derm and beautiful markings of $E$. Vigorsii.


[^0]:    * Except C. solidus, accidentally omitted.

[^1]:    * $\beta$ ó $\theta v \nu o s$, fovea; äк $\rho o \nu$, apex.

